

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

## The Fighting on Thursday Night.

## Heroes and Desperate Charges by the Rebels.

## THEY WERE GALLANTLY REPULSED.

## Gen. Longstreet Killed or a Prisoner.

## Davis Tells Lee He Can Have No More Troops.

## Richmond Seriously Threatened.

[The following dispatches were published in a portion of our Saturday morning paper.]  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HANOVER, Friday, July 3, 1863.  
Heavy skirmishing on Wednesday between Pleasonton's cavalry and the enemy's forces, under Gen. A. P. Hill, was followed by a general battle, which opened yesterday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and raged furiously without intermission until 10 o'clock last night. At the beginning of the engagement our forces were stationed one mile south of Gettysburg on Seminary ridge, and occupied the roads leading from Emmetsburg, Taneytown and Littlestown. The enemy's line was on the opposite side of the town on Seminary Hill, crossing Chambersburg turnpike. Extending south toward Littlestown road were the First and Eleventh Corps. Pleasonton's cavalry, supported by artillery, were posted on our extreme right.

On the left the battle was opened by the 1st and 11th Corps, and Pleasonton's cavalry and artillery. The enemy advanced in three columns, made a feint on the right, then came down on the left and attacked Seminary ridge. The attack was stubbornly resisted for several hours, when it was reinforced by Sykes, and drove the enemy back. While gallantly ordering the positions of his men, he had his right leg taken off below the knee by a shell. He sent a faithful cheer to his boys.

Gen. Reynolds died yesterday of his wounds. Brig-Gen. Wood was wounded, from which a rumor spread that Gen. Meade was wounded. Gen. Hancock was wounded. Gen. Barlow was severely wounded in the hip. The Rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, is reported by prisoners, lost a leg. We have Gen. Longstreet a prisoner. He was captured this forenoon with about 5,000 of his infantry. Our forces captured one brigade of Rebel infantry yesterday. Our captures of prisoners greatly exceed theirs.

The battle today was the most fearful of all the war in losses on both sides. Gen. Ewell, who would break our lines today if he lost every man in his corps. So say prisoners. He nearly did the latter. Officers are unbounded in praise of the heroic conduct of our men. All say they never stood so much like veterans. Ewell's force made desperate charges on Seymour's Battery C, New York, capturing five pieces, where before the 15th Maine, and 19th Massachusetts charged and took their heaviest gun.

We have steadily driven them to-day, and to-night occupy Gettysburg, resting on Rock Creek Bridge. The Rebels ceased firing at 6:30 p. m., and attempted to retreat, after which your reporter left the field. The enemy's entire force was engaged to-day. It is impossible to appreciate correctly the number of killed and wounded, or to obtain names to any trustworthy extent and the excitement of the superhuman struggle.

Our army is hopeful and confident to-night, and intends to renew the engagement in the morning with even greater determination to overwhelm them. All the corps have suffered. Lt.-Col. Fowler and Capt. Moore, of the 17th Connecticut, were killed yesterday. Capt. French was wounded in the arm, and Capt. Harvey Allen in the hand. The Colonel of the 4th Michigan Cavalry was killed yesterday by a Copperhead shot of Manheim township. He is reported to have shot a dispatch-bearer of Gen. Kilpatrick, and is said to have buried the orderly and destroyed the dispatches. He was arrested to-day. Most of the citizens are doing all possible for the wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURG, Friday, July 3-4 p. m.  
On Wednesday morning two brigades of the 11th Corps entered Gettysburg on the Littlestown road, and after a severe fight they fell back to the heights on the right and left of the Baltimore turnpike at the Cemetery; there the 1st Corps and the remainder of the 11th came up and took position on the hill and checked the further advance of the enemy.

At 7 o'clock the 12th and 3d Corps came up, and the 2d and 5th soon followed, and Gen. Meade formed his line of battle in the form of a crescent, with the center south of the Cemetery. The 12th Corps, forming the extreme right of the line, was composed of the 11th, 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th, on the left. The battle on Wednesday afternoon, by the 1st and 11th Corps, was very stubborn. The 17th captured the 23d North Carolina, colors, officers and men. A large number of prisoners were taken by the regiment.

On Thursday morning the enemy made a strong effort to break the right wing, but Slocum, with the 12th and Howard with the 11th steadily and firmly held the position. The enemy next tried to force the center, but failed.

In the evening, the 2d Corps, commanded by Gen. Gibbon, attempted to dislodge the enemy's right. Only partial success attended the effort. The slaughter on both sides was terrific. At night, the 6th Corps, Gen. Sedgwick, came up. They were foot-sore and weary with long and severe marching, but when they came on the fields they went for food cheering and calling to their companions, as if fresh from camp. On Thursday morning, the heavy columns of the Rebel army were buried fearfully against our center. They were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

Later.—The attack was on the left, but without success. Then there was a lull in the battle for several hours. At 1 p. m. there commenced all along the line one of the fiercest and grandest artillery fights of the war. It continued without cessation during five hours. Gen. Meade rode along his entire line on Thursday morning, and examined all the surrounding positions. The army is in a strong position. It is Frederickburg reversed. The advantage is for once with us. Meade holds his position his forces are in good spirits, and the best of feeling prevails.

There is a determination to fight it to the end. The casualties have been severe.

Among our officers killed are: Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Zook, Col. Cross, Col. Ellis, Maj. Crowell, Capt. Nichols, Lieut. M. Brown.

Wounded—Gen. Sickles, severely; Gen. Sol. Meredith, slightly; Gen. Graham, Lieut.-Col. Cummins, Lieut. Finnigan, Lieut. Dennison.

In Gen. Sol. Meredith's Brigade of Western troops the following is a partial list of officers killed and wounded on Wednesday:

Gen. Meredith, wounded by a shell and fall of

horse shot under him. Col. Morrow, Lieut.-Col. Flannigan, wounded. Maj. Wright wounded. Col. Fairchild, Lieut.-Col. Stevens, Major Mansfield, Lieut.-Col. Callin, Major Fingman, Lieut.-Col. Eddy, Major Lintley, Capt. Holloway, Capt. Ives, Capt. Hart, Capt. Green, Sergt. Gisse, Sergt. Schlager, Sgt. Jones, Lieut. Macy, Lieut. Fort, Lieut. Wilkey, Lieut. Blanton. Officers killed, 10; wounded, 58. Privates killed, 110; wounded, 623. Officers missing, 16; privates, 335. This brigade captured Gen. Archer, dispersed his brigade, and held their position till out-flanked and ordered to retire to the heights.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3, 1863.  
The particulars of the bloody battle fought yesterday in the vicinity of Gettysburg begin to arrive by pony express at Baltimore. There is now no doubt about the result. Gen. Meade, as night covered the field, held all the ground on which the bloody battle had been fought. During the fight of yesterday, 1,500 Rebel prisoners were taken by our troops. All the Rebel prisoners admit that Gen. Longstreet was killed.

The battle commenced at half-past four p. m., and grew hotter and hotter. Our forces at one time receded, and Hancock's (Couch's old corps) seemed to be falling back, but later the whole line moved forward like an avalanche upon the enemy, who suddenly gave way, and at half-past eight o'clock p. m. the sun went down on the Union Army flushed with victory.

Lee seemed to be watching an opportunity of attacking our right wing. His troops, now seemingly concentrated, maneuvered in battle array. This proved a feint, as afterward the whole Rebel army moved in force to the left, throwing itself in one grand column upon our forces drawn up to meet it. The Rebels came in close column by division as they came upon the 11th Corps at Chambersburg, but with a different result. Meade brought up three corps, the 2d, 3d and 5th, and then and there the bloodiest fighting of the day was done.

Three corps of veterans met the Rebel army fairly and equally. The Rebels fought desperately, but our forces pushed them back, and the right grand wing of the army moved triumphantly forward. Twenty-nine batteries of reserved artillery were now rushed to the front, and a hundred canons thundered death among the faltering Rebels.

The loss on the part of the Rebels was heavy. The ground is represented as literally sown with men. Gen. Longstreet is reported from all sides as killed. All Rebel prisoners agree in this report. Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, was wounded in five places and has since died. Our loss was also severe among the 11th, 1st, 3d, 2d and 5th Corps. Gen. Warren, formerly on Hooker's staff, was wounded in the neck.

Gen. Sickles was wounded while leading the old 7th Corps, and has his leg amputated. He is doing well.

Gen. Steinwehr of the Eleventh Corps, and Gen. Doubleday of the First, reported wounded yesterday, are said to be unhurt.

Dispatches have been intercepted from Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee, begging him to return to Richmond, as there was trouble brooding about that city.

Gen. Hooker said to your correspondent this evening that he was sanguine that our victory was complete, and he thought it was the last grand struggle of Lee before obeying the prayer of Jeff. Davis to return to Richmond. Gen. Schenck is also sanguine, and he believes when the facts of today's fight transpire, an overwhelming victory will be recorded to our credit.

As night came on yesterday, Gen. Meade expressed himself gratified with the grand results of the day. Lieut.-Col. Arrowsmith, of the 15th N. Y., is reported by some to be killed, but by others as missing. Many of the 15th N. Y. were taken prisoners.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.  
BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3, 1863.

The American has received the following account of the battle:

WASHINGTON, Md., Friday, July 3, 1863.  
From the many reports brought here by parties from the battle-field, we make the following narrative of the battle of Thursday:

Line of battle was formed about 1 o'clock, a. m., our center occupying the heights on this side of Gettysburg, and at near the Cemetery. The 2d and 3d Corps, Gen. Sickles, formed the left wing; the 1st and 11th were on the right.

Skirmishers were immediately thrown forward along the whole line in order to feel the enemy's position. Our batteries also shelled the heights and woods in order, if possible, to develop the place where the enemy intended to mass his forces. We could elicit no reply from the Rebel batteries.

The skirmishers were active and very often reinforced. The strength of the enemy was ominous. Shortly after a terrific cannonade was opened on our center and left, from the Rebel batteries, which had been quietly placed in position, having been masked by woods and grain fields.

Our rifled guns replied with awful power and telling effect. For two hours the air seemed literally filled with screaming messengers of death. Old soldiers who had heard the roar of cannon at Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, declared the cannonading to be equal if not greater than that of any of those engagements.

Suddenly a wild, demonic yell arose from thousands of Rebel throats near the extreme left of our line, where the enemy were to make their great attack. Sickles's Corps sustained the first terrific onset of the Rebel forces which had been massed on our right. The rattle of musketry now became incessant.

As soon as the design of the Rebels became evident, a large number of pieces of the reserve artillery were massed in a splendid position to oppose the Rebel infantry.

At this time the center and left center advanced with loud cheers, pushing the Rebels from point to point, through the valley and up the heights beyond. The enemy was crested behind trees, rocks and ledges, and in many cases they were bayoneted by our troops or taken prisoners.

A space of several hundred yards existing between the left of the 3d Corps, 1st Division, and the right of the next Corps to the left.

The Rebels threw forward heavy columns of infantry, overpowering the skirmishers and filling the gap, delivering at the same time a deadly flank fire. It was here that the gallant Col. Edward E. Cross of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding the First Brigade, First Division, 2d Corps (Hancock), fell mortally wounded; also, Gen. Zook of New-York, commanding the Second Brigade.

Our forces at this point were compelled to retire, but only for a short distance, as they were soon relieved by fresh troops. Meanwhile the Rebels were slowly gaining ground on the left, advancing in line of battle by brigades, delivering volley after volley.

At that moment it seemed that our decimated and dispirited ranks would be forced back, when suddenly the Fifth Corps came pouring forward on the Baltimore turnpike, and threw themselves into the breach with a power and energy that nothing could withstand.

The volleys of musketry which heretofore had been distinct and detached, now became one continuous crash. Our artillery worked with an energy and desperation almost superhuman—threw in grape, canister, and case shot.

Four several times the Rebels charged upon that part of our artillery across the open plain, and four times they were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

The promptness with which this great flank movement of Lee was met and checked reflects the highest credit upon the General Commanding.

Indeed, the troops were handled with consummate ability during the entire day. Gen. Meade being in the field often under a very heavy fire, holding everything under his own eye and supervision, in which he was aided and accompanied by his Chief-of-Staff, the gallant Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren.

Night came at last, and with her sable mantle closed the scene. The result of the day's work may be summed up briefly as follows:

Lee had been attacked on his chosen ground, and our center had driven the Rebel lines more than one mile. The Army of the Potomac fought with a resolution never before equalled during the war.

Our left was pushed back but very slightly. The great strategic movement had been failed. Not more than two-thirds of our forces were engaged during the day.

Although having suffered severely, especially in officers, we may safely set down the enemy's loss as greater than ours. The army had been brought under a new commander, and with necessarily but an imperfect knowledge of the army, with all its appointments. At the close, all the advantages of the day were in our favor, while our troops were inspired with success, and a heavy force which had not previously been engaged stood ready to renew the attack on the morrow. The infantry firing ceased at dark, but the cannonading did not stop until near 9 o'clock at night, having been kept up with great vigor from our batteries, and weakly replied to by the enemy.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the rank and file of our noble veteran Army of the Potomac, who have made one of the greatest marches on record of near 200 miles, part of the time during the most intense heat, making 20 and 30 miles per day, with knapsacks, gun, rations, and eight rounds of ammunition. Large numbers of those who were unable to keep up with their comrades during the day would march the entire night, reaching the encampment in the morning only to perform another day's work more fatiguing than that of the preceding.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Brig-Gen. G. K. Warren, formerly of the New-York 5th Zouaves, now Chief of Gen. Meade's staff, to know that he performed his duties in a most gallant and heroic manner, riding with the utmost coolness over fields swept by the enemy's fire, seemingly everywhere present, directing, aiding, and cheering the troops.

Our artillery again opened fire upon the enemy on Friday morning at daylight, and when our informant left the scene of battle, the firing was incessant and rapid.

Major-Gen. Sickles lost a leg in the engagement yesterday. It was reported that he had been taken to-day on his way to Baltimore, his leg having been amputated above the knee.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.  
Richmond dispatches of the 27th say that three regiments of cavalry and two hussars left Truett's station last evening and appeared at Hanover Court-House, and fired on a train on the Central Railroad. They have possession of the Central Railroad, and will doubtless proceed to Ashland.

The raiders reached the South Anna bridge, where they were resisted by the guard. The fight is progressing. The proximity of the Yankees to the city occasions no alarm in official circles. A gunboat was at White House Point. The Yankees killed 6 and wounded 14 at South Anna Station, and captured Gen. W. H. Lee, who was wounded at Brandy Station.

Later information, deemed to be trustworthy, has been received at the War Department, that a large force of Yankees, estimated at 30,000, under General Dix and Keyes, was moving on the Peninsula.

A proclamation was issued this morning, calling upon the citizens of Richmond, and other persons of the State, to perfect a military organization to operate with the troops in the field.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.  
The Occupation of Tullahoma.—The Retreat of Bragg's Army—Hurdle's Operations in East Tennessee.

[The following dispatches were published in a portion of our Saturday morning paper.]

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, July 1, 1863.  
The 2d Kentucky cavalry, in the advance of Gen. Brannan's division, and the 3rd Indiana mounted infantry, in the advance of Gen. Meade's division, entered Tullahoma at noon to-day.

Wheeler's cavalry—the rear guard of the enemy—left as we entered. The town was entirely evacuated. Only one soldier and about two dozen civilians remained.

Gen. Bragg left there last night. His main force retreated on the Winchester road.

Gen. Stearns, of the Rebel cavalry, was mortally wounded in a skirmish on the 30th, and died to-day at Decherd.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 30th says: Considerable apprehension was manifested yesterday at the reported advance of Burnside with a column of 30,000 men, and they began to say, to dispirit the Rebels.

If Burnside does advance, which we regard as highly improbable, there are ample means provided to give him but reception which he so eminently deserves of us. His last raid has fully awakened our War Department to the importance of preparation. In accordance with this the new levy of troops recently raised under the proclamation of Gov. Vance has been ordered to march, and are this posted with other bodies of cavalry and infantry in a quarter not expedient to name, along the line of defense. Work is being done by the Rebels on the bridges destroyed by the enemy.

Although previously advised of the fact, we are permitted to gratify popular curiosity in this matter concerning the movements of Generals Beauregard and D. H. Hill. These officers know our affairs best, and keep their counsel. It is said to say, the service in good time.

We must urge our fellow citizens of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia to be speedy, if they would crush the advance of the enemy. Meanwhile, troops are hourly on route for the scene of active operations in front, and however vigilant he may be, we hope to catch Rosecrans yet.

By some inadvertency, as yet unexplained, he seems to have gotten temporarily the advantage. The light has hardly begun. Before he is done with Bragg he will have one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

The Rebel has a letter from Tullahoma, 26th, giving an account of the battle at Hoover's Gap. It says both Johnston's and Clayton's Brigades were engaged. The 20th Tennessee lost 42 killed and wounded. Among the officers killed was Major Fry Claybrook, Adjutant James Thomas, Capt. Pettigrew. The killed of the regiment numbered 11.

Col. Groufel, Inspector of Bragg's Staff, has been arrested by the civil authorities for stealing negroes. He is an Englishman.

[Advertisement.]  
"ROYAL COURTESY"—How conducted.—The Woman of Turkey—Manners and Customs—Dresses—Valued Letters—Love—Courtship—Money—How they Manage—England—Famous Life in London—Sewing Women—Their Conditions—Clean Teeth—Pure Breath—In July PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, No. 1, 60 cts a year.

BURGLED.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning the house of James J. Burnett, No. 115 East 74th Street, was entered by John Roberts and Charles Edwards by climbing over the fence in the rear of No. 187 in the same street, and breaking the glass in the back window. They ran off \$20 worth of clothing. The family was from home. They were arrested and locked up.

## Medical.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in FOUR WEEKS BY DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, of Paris, after years of earnest solicitation, has at length discovered the cause of the weakness of the human system, and has prepared an ESSENCE OF LIFE.

This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excess, abuse, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks; and it need not be taken in extended fractions (which are very simple), but in a single dose.

This restoration remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as the person so treated is able to perform the duties of a husband and father with ease and vigor. It is the greatest discovery ever made.

Success in every case is as certain as that of the most powerful medicine.

Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at 50 cts. per bottle, in one for \$1.00, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of the money.

It is sold by J. M. J. RICHMOND, No. 441 Broadway, one door west from Broadway, New York.

ONE TO SIX BOXES OF "WINCHESTER'S" SPECIFIC PILLS will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness daily or nightly, however aggravated, whether resulting from Indiscretion of Excess, and will be found equally efficacious in the treatment of Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases generally of the Urinary Organs.

PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS.—"I have used your 'Specific Pills' in many cases of Seminal Weakness, and with the most perfect success." J. M. J. RICHMOND, No. 441 Broadway, New York.

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from SIX TO TEN BOXES."—Dr. KIRBY, M. D., of New York, N. Y.

PERSONAL.—"I am a sufferer from Seminal Weakness, and have used your 'Specific Pills' with the most perfect success." J. M. J. RICHMOND, No. 441 Broadway, New York.

THE SPECIFIC PILLS is not a Homoeopathic remedy, nor does it contain Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, or any injurious ingredient. Price: \$1 per box, six boxes (extra) sent at once for \$5.00, by mail, or by express, and retail, by J. M. J. RICHMOND, No. 441 Broadway, New York.

SAINSEVAIN'S CALIFORNIA WINE BITTERS. As the use of California Wine is destined to exclude entirely from our midst all compounds made from alcohol and other drugs equally injurious to health, many of our friends have suggested to us to offer to the public a BITTER MADE OUT OF PURE NATIVE CALIFORNIA WINE.

which on an agreeable taste might combine all the tonic and invigorating properties of these kind of beverages, without presenting the bad qualities of the wine, and which would be a most valuable addition to our medicine chest. We are confident that our friends will be pleased to see this BITTER.

Each bottle will contain a full supply of the Bitters, and will be sent to any part of the country, and will be found to be the most valuable addition to our medicine chest. Price \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles (extra) sent at once for \$5.00, by mail, or by express, and retail, by J. M. J. RICHMOND, No. 441 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from GOUT and RHEUMATISM, whether of recent or long standing, are advised to use HARRIS'S GOUT AND RHEUMATISM PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effective remedy to use in all cases of GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

These pills are prepared by HARRIS & BARNARD, 22 Strand, London, and are sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin St., New York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of HARRIS & BARNARD, 22 Strand, London, to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents per box.

Co Whom it may Concern.  
OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR, July 4, 1863.  
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Having taken into consideration the fact that the City of New-York is now in a state of great excitement, and that the public mind is greatly agitated, I have deemed it my duty to issue the following proclamation.

I hereby declare that the City of New-York is now in a state of great excitement, and that the public mind is greatly agitated, and that the public safety is endangered.

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## THE STEAMSHIP

WALTON EASTERN.  
WALTER FAYON, Commander.  
will be despatched on Saturday, July 4, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, July 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, July 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, July 18, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, July 25, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, July 25, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, August 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, August 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, August 8, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, August 8, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, August 15, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, August 15, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, August 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, August 22, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, August 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, August 29, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, September 5, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, September 5, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, September 12, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, September 12, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, September 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, September 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, September 26, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, September 26, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, October 3, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, October 3, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, October 10, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, October 10, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, October 17, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, October 17, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, October 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, October 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for New-York, and will return on Saturday, October 31, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From New-York, October 31, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. for Liverpool, and will return on Saturday, November 7, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m.

From Liverpool, November 7, 1863, at 10